Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace paragraph **[0027]** with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0027] A curve 158 of the graph 150 illustrates the change in voltage as the photoreceptor 130 passes both the first charging unit 110 and the second charging unit 120. A graph line 156 represents the target voltage of the photoreceptor 130 before passing either of the first charging unit 110 and the second charging unit 120. As illustrated, a graph line 152 represents the target surface potential V_{1t} of the photoreceptor 130 after passing the first charging unit 110. This first or interim target surface potential V_{1t} is, for example, 500 volts. As illustrated by the curve 158, the voltage V_C of the photoreceptor 130 is not uniform, and is, in fact highly varied, after passing the first charging unit 110. However, the voltage V_C becomes quite uniform after the photoreceptor 130 passes the second charging unit 120. A graph line 154 represents the final target voltage V_{Ft} after the photoreceptor 130 passes the second charging unit 120. This final target voltage V_{Ft} is, for example, 650 volts.

Please replace paragraph **[0028]** with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0028] The second charging unit 120 may be a low slope, low overshoot device having a decreased screen open area with lowered voltage and increased pin grid spacing relative to the first charging unit 110. Thus, the second charging device 120 has an improved charging uniformity relative to the first charging unit 110. In this embodiment, the final photoreceptor potential V_{2C} may be close to the applied voltage V_{grid2} on a second grid 124 of the second charge device with very little overshoot. Ions 126 may be generated from a pin scorotron 122.

Please replace paragraph **[0037]** with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0037] In step S320, the slope of V_{grid1} to V_{1C} is determined using the stored charge values V_{1Ca} and V_{1Cb} obtained by applying the first and second test voltages V_{grid1a} and V_{grid1b} to the first grid. As described earlier, the slope of V_{grid1} to V_{1C} is expressed in units of Amperes per volt-meter (A/v·m). Based on the response curve for the first charging grid, the voltage level V_{grid1} on the control grid of the first charging unit that will charge the charge retentive surface to the desired target potential voltage V_{1t} can be determined. Operation then continues to step ~~S340~~ S330, where operation of the method ends.